

## CHAPTER 10

# Reconstitution Support

The reconstitution process begins with battlefield reorganization, followed by assessment by higher headquarters to determine the unit's combat effectiveness. Following assessment, further reorganization or regeneration may be required. Mission priorities, resource requirements, and time dictate the reconstitution process.

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## REORGANIZATION OF COSCOM UNITS

Given the current austere CSS force structure of forward deployed corps, reorganization is the only reconstitution effort, before the corps matures and CONUS-based CSS units and personnel replacements arrive in theater. Since reorganization consists of actions taken to shift internal resources within a degraded unit, this section focus only on the reorganization of COSCOM units.

### REORGANIZATION

During the early stages of combat, immediate and deliberate reorganization represents the reconstitution process most easily executed. Subordinate groups or battalions cross-level equipment and personnel or combine two or more attrited units to form a single mission capable unit.

Low density equipment and specialized MOSS make reorganization of logistics elements more difficult than reorganization of combat units. Reorganization of COSCOM units requires detailed planning, earlier selection of elements for reorganization, more extensive cross-leveling, and increased reliance upon individual replacements.

#### Immediate Reorganization

Immediate reorganization of COSCOM units consists of those actions which quickly or temporarily restore degraded units to a minimum level of effectiveness. Reorganization actions need to occur in or as close to the employment location as possible.

Subordinate commanders follow procedures set forth in OPORDs and FSOPs, to include succession of commands. Plans for succession of command or staff restoration need to specify the use of subordinate echelon assets. All subordinate unit SOPS need to include battle

rosters, redistribution criteria, and contingency manning standards.

Following an attack, battalion and group staffs shift readily available assets and direct replenishment actions. All units attempt to replenish unit basic loads.

#### Deliberate Reorganization

Given more time and additional resources, battalion and group staffs perform deliberate reorganization to restore subordinate units to a specified degree of mission effectiveness. The medical brigade/group can replace modules from hospitals with modules from another MTF. CSG groups or battalions conduct more extensive cross-leveling. DS maintenance can be more intensive. Some replacement resources may be available. All units use the lull to rebuild stocks of Class III, V, VII, and VIII. DS supply companies provide sundry packs and Class VI items to improve soldier morale.

Battalion S4s schedule soldier rotation through CEB points. Personnel service support, such as postal service and chaplain support, needs to be provided to improve morale and ease stress.

To provide supporting units more time in which to reorganize, CSG support operations officers can either adjust customer support lists to the degraded capability of the supporting unit or change support sources.

### REORGANIZATION ASSESSMENT

Commanders continually assess the ability of their unit, battalion, or group to perform assigned missions. Their staff officers keep the commander and their next higher level of command informed on —

- Personnel status. Commanders report on —
- Effectiveness of the remaining chain of command.

- ☐ Unit strength.
- ☐ Casualties.
- ☐ Physical condition of soldiers. This includes battle fatigue, sleep deprivation and fatigue level, length of time in combat, number of rest periods, minor injuries and illnesses, and accumulated radiation dosage.
- ☐ Condition of key personnel.
- ☐ Number and experience level of replacements and whether replacements are individuals or crews.
- ☐ Level of training required.
  - Equipment status. S4s continually assess the status of weapons, mission essential equipment, vehicles, and communications equipment.
  - Current supply status. Supply personnel determine the quantity of ammunition and petroleum stocks remaining as well as the capability of logistics support units to resupply the unit.
  - Maintenance status. Maintenance personnel report deadlined equipment and the capability of nondivision DS maintenance units or MSTs to repair or replace damaged weapons and mission essential equipment.
  - Soldier and unit morale. Staff officers assess and report on intangible morale factors. These include unit leadership, esprit de corps, commitment, cohesion, and discipline. They also report on the length of time their unit has been in combat and the nature and intensity of the most recent combat

experience. The availability of field services support and health services support also impacts on unit morale.

- Availability of combat and CS. Protective covering fires and a secure AO allow degraded COS-COM units to continue their mission support operations or to reorganize while remaining in the combat area.

### REORGANIZATION APPROVAL

Normally, the commander one echelon above approves reorganization. Subordinate group or brigade commanders approve the reorganization of their battalions. Subordinate battalion commanders approve the reorganization of their units. However, the corps commander must approve a reorganization that results in a major force structure change.

### REORGANIZATION CONTROL

If the C2 of the unit undergoing reorganization remains viable, or C2 has been reinforced or reestablished, command lines remain the same as before reorganization. However, commanders should be prepared to modify command lines. All subordinate unit FSOP need to include command succession and procedures to reestablish CPs.

The unit commander structures and directs immediate reorganization as well as the reorganization of subordinate elements. Guidance from the next level commander ensures that deliberate reorganization efforts complement the corps commander's concept of operations.

## REGENERATION ASSESSMENT

Regeneration transcends normal day-to-day logistics support actions. It consists of the extraordinary actions planned by the corps rear CP to restore units to a desired level of combat or mission effectiveness.

The deputy corps commander forms an RTF assessment element to determine whether regeneration is required. The RTF then forms battle damage assessment teams which assess unit status and regeneration requirements.

### REGENERATION TASK FORCE ASSESSMENT

The RTF assessment element conducts an assessment of units which are candidates for regeneration. The RTF assessment element personnel assess the

degraded unit's C2 and requirements for personnel services, logistics, and training. Though the exact composition of the RTF assessment element cannot be predetermined, Table 10-1 lists representative staff officers who may comprise the RTF assessment element. They -

- Conduct detailed assessments to determine unit status and remaining capabilities.
- Reestablish the C2 structure of attrited units.
- Determine CSS requirements to restore the units to required mission capability.
- Determine how able attrited units are to assist in their regeneration.

- Determine the availability of replacement equipment and personnel.
- Marshal unit resources to prepare the units for movement to the regeneration site.

Depending on the criticality and sensitivity of the information, the RTF assessment element transmits C2 and training requirements through command channels. It transmits detailed CSS status data and requirements through the COSCOM command net, or MSE area communication system, to appropriate staff sections/branches.

#### **BATTLE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TEAMS**

The RTF commander forms BDATs which travel to the degraded battalion/brigade units as they marshal

and prepare to move to the regeneration site. Normally, one BDAT is assigned per battalion sized unit.

BDATs assess the requirements and materiel readiness status of the units. They assist the degraded units in their move. An MCT might accompany the BDAT to coordinate the move to the regeneration site. BDATs continue to assist the units until regeneration is complete.

The personnel and equipment assigned to each BDAT are METT-T dependent. However, BDATs need to be able to communicate with the RTF, with COSCOM/CSG support operations staff, and with supporting units. Each BDAT requires sufficient mobility and self-supporting life support Capability not to be a burden on already attrited units.

**Table 10-1. Sample RTF assessment element.**

<b>Corps Staff</b>	
	<b>Deputy Corps Commander</b> <b>Deputy G1</b> <b>Deputy G2</b> <b>Deputy G3</b> <b>Deputy Corps Surgeon</b> <b>Corps Chemical Representative</b> <b>Assistant Corps Engineer</b> <b>Corps Deputy PMO</b>
<b>COSCOM Staff and Elements</b>	
	<b>COSCOM Support Operations Officer</b> <b>Selected Support Operations Staff</b> <b>CMMC Representatives</b> <b>Movement Control Team Representative</b>
<b>Other Staff and Elements</b>	
	<b>Signal Brigade S3</b> <b>IG Chief</b> <b>UMT</b>

## RECONSTITUTION PLANNING

Reconstitution planning and execution cannot be reactive. A reconstitution plan must exist which can then be adapted to the situation. Timely execution of the reconstitution plan maintains the corps momentum. COSCOM support operations section staff officers develop and update the logistics support portion of reconstitution plans to correspond to the corps commander's priorities and assessment input from the RTF reconstitution element and BDATs. They integrate and synchronize logistics support of reconstitution provided by CSGs and the medical brigade/group.

### RECONSTITUTION PLAN

The corps rear CP plans and controls reconstitution. Corps rear CP operations staff officers plan for and control regeneration efforts, in conjunction with the rear CP CSS cell. The corps commander's reconstitution plan establishes his reconstitution intent, concept, and priorities. These influence the COSCOM and group commanders in developing plans for implementing reconstitution.

COSCOM CSS plans branch personnel develop COSCOM reconstitution support plans. The COSCOM support operations officer synchronizes logistics support requirements between the CMMC and CMCC and with agencies outside the command such as the TAMMC and TAACOM ASGs.

### PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

Reconstitution plans must take into account the situation, degraded units' conditions and missions, and the expected intensity of future conflicts. Reconstitution plans should cover —

- Information requirements.
- Reporting procedures.
- Assessment procedures.

- Staff reconstitution responsibilities.
- Function, composition, and equipment of BDAT assessment teams.
- Procedures to reestablish C2.
- Techniques to maintain cohesiveness.
- Procedures for acquiring assistance from TA commands.

In developing the logistics support portion of reconstitution plans, COSCOM support operations section staff officers need to consider —

- Time constraints.
- Level of capability desired, based on current and anticipated tactical situations and unit missions.
- Capability of COSCOM elements available to assist units in their move to the regeneration site.
- Availability of replacement supplies and equipment.
- Location of possible regeneration sites.
- Available lines of communication.
- Transportation assets available for medical evacuation and for recovery and evacuation of supplies and equipment.
- Exposure to mass casualty weapons.
- Accumulated radiation status and delayed weapons effects.
- Nature and extent of special requirements (decontamination and combat stress control teams).

Figure 10-1 provides a reconstitution planning and execution flowchart. Table 10-2 provides a reconstitution planning checklist.

## REGENERATION SUPPORT

If normal logistics support and reorganization actions are insufficient to restore combat effectiveness, regeneration support may be necessary. Regeneration consists of rebuilding a degraded or reduced unit through large-scale replacement of personnel, equipment, and supplies; reestablishment of C2; and the conduct of mission essential training. The COSCOM coordinates and executes the large-scale logistics support for regeneration of division/corps battalions/brigades.

FM 100-9 provides guidance on regeneration of combat, CS, and CSS units and CSS support of regeneration operations.

### REGENERATION CONTROL

The corps commander directs regeneration. He forms an RTF to execute regeneration. The corps commander appoints an RTF commander to control the regeneration process. The RTF commander may be a

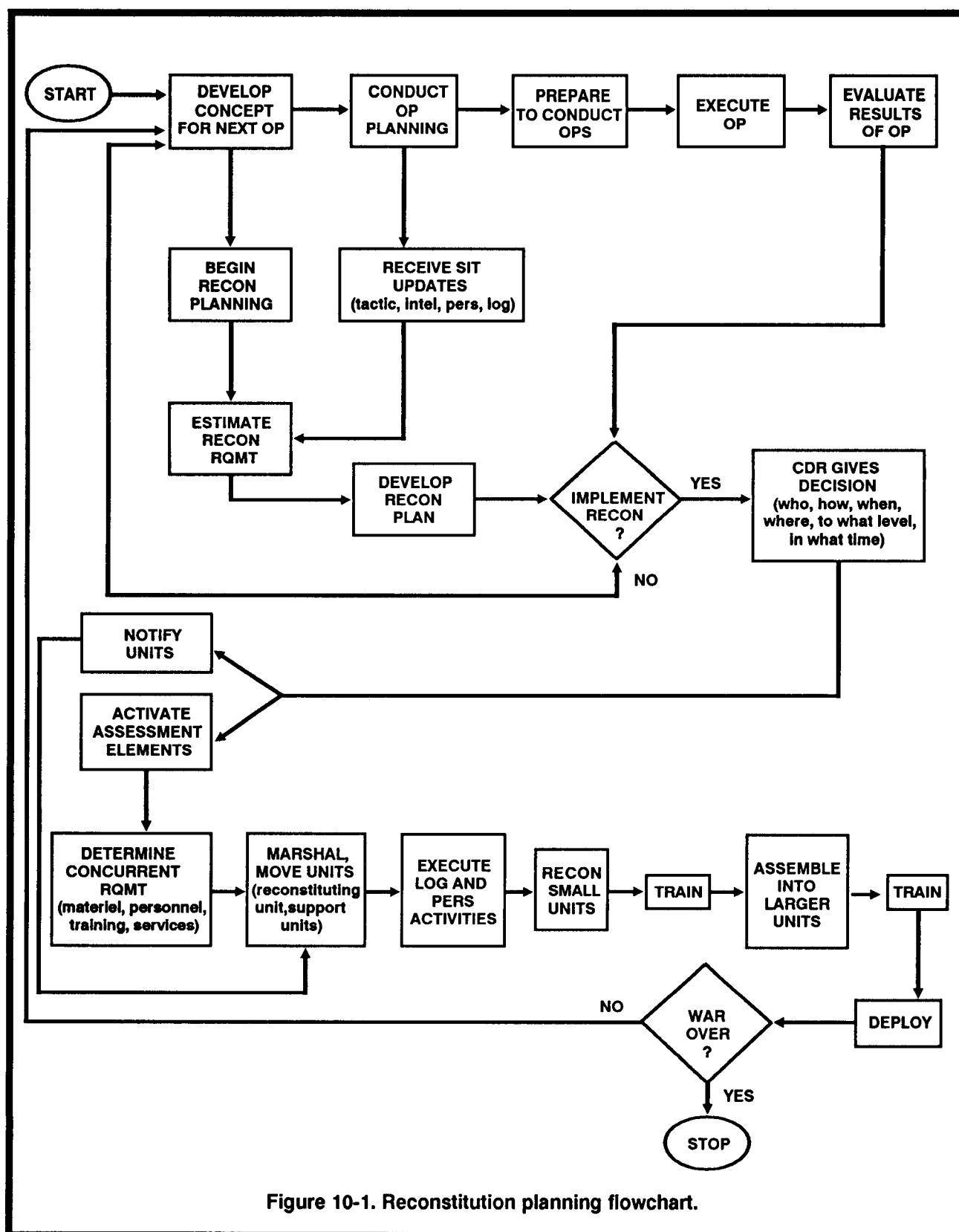


Figure 10-1. Reconstitution planning flowchart.

Table 10-2. Reconstitution planning checklist.

**SITE SELECTION \***

- What is the size of the battalion/brigade to be regenerated?
- How far will degraded units have to travel?
- What LOCs are available?
- What road and rail networks lead to the regeneration site?
- How near is the regeneration site to MSRs?
- How near to a city is the site to enable use of fixed facilities?
- Is a decontamination site en route or is there space available in the area?
- Has the site location been coordinated with HN representatives and allied commands in a combined environment?

\* The corps rear CP, in conjunction with the COSCOM, performs a terrain evaluation. The commander directing reconstitution designates the site location.

**SOLDIER SUSTAINMENT**

- Will degraded unit soldiers have a place to eat, sleep, and bathe?
- How many MKTs are needed to prepare hot meals?
- Can ration supplements be procured locally?
- What are the requirements for NBC suits, OCIE sets, and ration supplement sundries packs?
- What are the Class I basic loads?
- What are the potable water support requirements?

**HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT**

- What nonmedical evacuation assets are required?
- Are emergency medical treatment and advanced trauma management resources needed?
- What medical supplies, to include combat lifesaver bags, are needed?
- How many combat stress control teams are required?
- What hospitalization requirements exist?
- What requirements are there for routine HSS (such as sick call)?
- What are the requirements for preventive medicine and veterinary support?
- How many medical RTD personnel are available?
- How much Class VIII is needed to bring the units up to their basic Class VII load?

Table 10-2. Reconstitution planning checklist. (cont)

**FIELD SERVICES SUPPORT**

- How many CEB teams are required?
- Are personal hygiene supplies available at the shower points?
- What is the laundry requirement?
- What mortuary affairs support is needed?
- Has salvage materiel been recovered?

**REARM SUPPORT**

- How much ammunition is needed to replenish the basic loads?
- What HNS ammunition stocks are available, and how is support coordinated?
- What barrier materials are needed?
- How many equipment deprocessing teams are needed?
- How is ammunition uploading of weapon systems performed?
- Are track vehicles and major assemblies available in war reserve stocks?

**REFUEL SUPPORT**

- How much Class III is needed to replenish the basic loads?
- Has a level of fill been established?
- What are the packaged Class III requirements?
- How is jet fuel issued to degraded units?
- What HNS is available, and how is it to be coordinated?

**MAINTENANCE SUPPORT**

- What recovery and evacuation equipment is needed?
- What is the percentage of match between the DS maintenance unit's ASL and degraded unit PLL?
- How can equipment issued from TA that is not common to the units being regenerated be supported for PLL, ASL, TMDE, special tools, etc.?
- Are degraded unit ULCs operational?
- What is needed to restore the ASL, tool kits, and maintenance capabilities of degraded maintenance units?

**Table 10-2. Reconstitution planning checklist. (cont)**

- How will repair priority change?
- What MSTs are needed to augment maintenance support requirements?
- What additional tools and test equipment are required?
- Has a reinforcing maintenance unit been designated?
- Is controlled exchange/cannibalization authorized?

**MOVEMENT SUPPORT**

- How can reconstitution best be supported on an area basis to preclude positioning supporting elements?
- What recovery and evacuation assets are required to support degraded unit movement to the regeneration site?
- How is the move from the battle area to the regeneration site to be supported?
- Are there specialized transportation requirements, such as requirements for HETs or MHE?
- What HNS transportation assets are available, and how are they to be incorporated?
- Will the road march interfere with maneuvers?
- Is an MCT/MRT needed to coordinate traffic movement and to manage transportation requirements?

**TAACOM SUPPORT**

- How can the TAACOM support or assist in regeneration?
- Where are ASGs to position stocks in the corps rear area to support regeneration requirements?

deputy commander, a key member of the G3 staff, or a subordinate commander.

As soon as the decision to regenerate is made, division, brigade, or ACR units are attached to the corps headquarters. This assists the RTF in extracting the units from combat. It also precludes the parent division from cross-leveling critical assets from the degraded units for use elsewhere by the division. To further reduce the capability of already attrited units makes it almost impossible to regenerate them later.

**REGENERATION TASK FORCE**

The exact composition of the RTF is METT-T dependent. It includes both CSS elements and operations

elements. CSS elements coordinate provision of replacement or RTD personnel and provide the supplies, field services, HSS, maintenance, and transportation support required to regenerate units. Operations elements help reestablish and reinforce the chain of command, manage regeneration site terrain, provide a safe site for regeneration, and execute training. Table 10-3 lists elements which might be attached to the RTF. The RTF commander adjusts the makeup of the RTF based on initial assessments and the tactical situation.

The reconstitution plan designates a headquarters element, such as a CSB headquarters, as part of the



Table 10-3. Sample RTF composition.	
COSCOM LOGISTICS UNITS/ELEMENTS	OTHER CSS ELEMENTS
<b>CSG Headquarters/ CSB Headquarters Contracting Agents CMMC Commodity Managers Movement Control Team CA Teams DS Supply Co Elements Ammo Techs and Inspectors CEB Teams DS Maint Co Elements/MSTs AVIM Co Elements Truck Co Med Evacuation Elements Med Triage Elements Med Treatment Elements Med Holding Elements Combat Stress Control Tms Vet and Prevent Med Teams Chem Decon Elements Civil-Mil Ops Team</b>	<b>Personnel Serv Co Elements Personnel Replacement Elements DS Postal Element MWR Personnel Public Affairs Teams Staff Judge Advocate Sec Finance Support Teams Unit Ministry Teams Engineer Elements</b>
	<b>OPERATIONS ELEMENTS</b>  <b>Attrited Units Area RAOC Representatives NBC Recon Elements Military Intel Element Military Police</b>

RTF. The RTF commander should not ad hoc headquarters from various units. CSB or CSG support operations staff officers supervise the execution of the bulk of logistics regeneration missions.

After the corps commander decides to regenerate units, the RTF performs the following tasks:

- Assesses regeneration site location recommendations.
- Moves RTF elements to the regeneration site.

Dispatches BDATs.

- Coordinates the movement of supplies and personnel replacements to the regeneration site.
- Coordinates the evacuation of assets to the regeneration site.
- Establishes training areas.
- Plans the distribution of deadlined equipment after redeployment.

The RTF operates the regeneration site. RTF personnel coordinate —

- Emergency medical treatment and advanced trauma management.
- Medical evacuation.
- Security.
- Battlefield repair.
- Equipment recovery.
- Materiel evacuation.
- Large scale resupply.
- Psychological and stress counseling.
- Chaplain support.

The RTF possesses communications assets which enables it to communicate with degraded units, supporting units or elements, and corps and appropriate COSCOM sections/branches. The corps signal brigade needs to supplement communications capability. To facilitate communications, the tactical CP of the battalion/brigade being reconstituted collocates with the RTF headquarters.

#### **SUPPORT OPERATIONS SECTION STAFF**

Support operations section staff officers revise reconstitution plans based on assessment from the RTF assessment element and BDATs. They perform tasks listed on Table 10-4 as they integrate logistics support of regeneration.

#### **CMMC ASSISTANCE**

The CMMC reviews RTF assessment reports and transmits MROs to GSUs to ship replacements for combat losses and critical equipment shortages. To minimize supply action processing time, the COSCOM support operations officer directs that supporting units give priority to MROs for attrited units.

To reduce the burden on the maintenance system, the CMMC needs to make every effort to maintain equipment integrity within the unit. Increasing the types of major items increases the type of repair parts and TMDE required. This would result in a disparity between available maintenance MOSS and required maintenance. It would also result in an increase in maintenance assets needed to support the mix of weapon systems.

#### **INITIAL SOLDIER SUSTAINMENT**

Initially, soldiers need hot meals, showers, clothing

exchange, and a safe place to sleep. Following this, combat medical stress teams and UMTs assist in stress reduction. The DS replacement company provides uniforms, MOPP gear, and individual and organizational equipment. The RTF provides public affairs information (newspaper and radio broadcasts) and phone contact with families. Ration supplement sundry packs and personnel service support, such as postal service, MWR activities, and finance support should also be available.

#### **SUPPLY SUPPORT**

COSCOM units may provide fuel, water, rations, and ammunition to attrited units as they move to the regeneration site. Supply elements may need to move forward to a link-up site to provide this support.

Initially, the RTF emphasizes rearming and refueling of operational systems. Attrited units which do not require decontamination draw sufficient ammunition from an ATP or an ASP to cover their move to the regeneration site. The CMMC and CMCC redirect ammunition in transit from the supporting ATP to another ATP or ASI. COSCOM munitions support branch personnel need to plan for ammunition stocks for area defense, unit basic load replenishment, and training requirements.

The RTF elements or units at the regeneration site arrange for —

- Resupply of essential major end items.
- Replacement of chemical defense equipment.
- Replenishment of basic loads of Class III and V.
- Supply of critical repair parts, water, rations, and sundry packs.

Contracting personnel assigned to the CSGs and COSCOM procurement support branch contract for fresh fruits, bread and locally available ration supplements.

The RTF uses existing area support CSB units to provide logistics support for regeneration efforts. Ammunition and fuel may be available from supply points near the regeneration site. The KIT would not have to establish stocks of these items at the regeneration site.

#### **TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT**

The move to the regeneration site is normally classified as an administrative move, organized and planned by the CMCC. The CMCC coordinates with the rear CP's CSS cell to ensure that the move does not conflict with

Table 10-4. Support operations staff officers support of regeneration.

**SUPPORT OPERATIONS OFFICER**

- **Recommends locations for the regeneration site to the RTF commander based on terrain requirements for logistics support elements and current locations of logistics elements designated to provide regeneration support.**
- **Recommends logistics elements to be attached to the RTF.**
- **Recommends MSRs into and out of the regeneration sites.**
- **Coordinates with TAMMC on preconfigured unit sets of supplies and equipment.**
- **Recommends allocation of critical supplies based on corps commander priorities.**
- **Keeps the CMMC informed of changes in priority of support.**
- **Coordinates with TAMCA for additional transport capacity.**
- **Synchronizes cross-leveling operations.**

**TROOP SUPPORT BRANCH PERSONNEL**

- **Estimate Class I, VI, and II requirements.**
- **Estimate potable water requirements.**
- **Estimate requirements to replace basic loads of MREs.**
- **Estimate requirements for NBC gear and OCIE.**
- **Estimate construction, fortification, and barrier material requirements and coordinate with transportation support branch staff and the CMCC on movement of these materials to the regeneration site.**
- **Identify possible supply and field services elements for attachment to the RTF.**
- **Estimate support requirements for RTF elements.**
- **Preplan the use of push packages for NBC and OCIE.**
- **Ensure that rations, MKTs, and cooks arrive at the regeneration site before the first units requiring hot meals.**
- **Plan for issue from combat ASLs uploaded on trucks.**
- **Coordinate for CEB and laundry support at regeneration sites.**
- **Plan for water support of CEB and laundry operations.**
- **Coordinate mortuary affairs support at the regeneration site.**

Table 10-4. Support operations staff officers support of regeneration. (cont)

**MUNITIONS SUPPORT BRANCH PERSONNEL**

- Estimate type and quantity of munitions required to replenish unit basic loads.
- Estimate type and quantity of munitions to support both crew training and defense of the regeneration site.
- Identify ammunition elements which could be attached to the RTF.
- Plan for issue of ammunition to attrited units as they move to the regeneration site.
- Assess the impact which regeneration support has on normal ammunition support.
- Coordinate with the CMMC on redirection of munitions stocks to the regeneration site.
- Coordinate for additional MHE to support receipt and issue of munitions at the regeneration site.

**WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT BRANCH PERSONNEL**

- Plan ways to expedite recovery of critical weapon systems.
- Coordinate with the COSCOM transportation support branch and CMCC for HET or rail movement of weapon systems to the regeneration site.
- Coordinate with the TAACOM on availability of replacement weapon systems.
- Provide guidance on ready-to-fight versus ready-for-issue weapon systems.
- Provide guidance on controlled substitution and cannibalization of critical weapon systems.
- Coordinate priority issue of replacement weapon systems.

**PETROLEUM SUPPORT BRANCH PERSONNEL**

- Estimate quantity of fuel required for each fuel type.
- Plan for refuel-on-the-move support of attrited units at a link-up point on the line of march to the regeneration site.
- Recommend source of support (Class III point or petroleum supply platoon).
- Coordinate with the CMMC on diversion of bulk fuel tankers to the regeneration site.
- Assess the impact of regeneration support on normal fuel support operations.

**MAINTENANCE SUPPORT BRANCH PERSONNEL**

- Identify maintenance teams and units which can best provide support.
- Recommend maintenance elements or teams which could be attached to the RTF.

**Table 10-4. Support operations staff officers support of regeneration. (cont)**

- Direct currently supporting maintenance units to expedite repair of critical major end items and weapon systems.
- Coordinate with the CMMC on cross-leveling maintenance work loads.
- Recommend attachment of maintenance assets to the RTF.
- Coordinate removal of deadlined equipment.
- Coordinate with the CMMC/NICPs on ALOC unit designations.
- Recommend that supporting MSTs or maintenance units perform work without job orders.
- Assess the impact of regeneration support on normal maintenance support operations and recommend ways to adjust work loads.

**TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT BRANCH PERSONNEL**

- Identify transportation assets which could be used to support regeneration.
- Recommend transportation elements which could be attached to the RTF.
- Coordinate with the CMCC to support movement to, within, and from the regeneration site.
- Recommend the allocation of transport assets to support the resupply and evacuation of materiel to regeneration sites.
- Coordinate with the ACofS, G1 regarding transportation requirements for personnel replacements.
- Coordinate with the CMCC/TAMCA on throughput of materiel into regeneration sites.
- Integrate HNS transportation assets in reconstitution plans.
- Determine the number of HETs available to support resupply and evacuation of critical weapon systems to and from regeneration sites.
- Coordinate augmentation of medical evacuation with nonmedical transportation assets to transport casualties to the regeneration site or appropriate medical treatment facility.

**PROCUREMENT SUPPORT BRANCH PERSONNEL**

- Ensure that local sources are included in reconstitution plans.
- Provide advice on local source suitability and availability to offset logistics support of regeneration.
- Contract support from local sources.

tactical movements. As additional status data is received from the RTF assessment element and BDATs, the CMCC adjusts the movement plan, to include special requirements for vehicles not off-road capable or that require special road clearances.

An MCT can be attached to the RTF to help coordinate movement to, within, and from the regeneration site. If degraded units are able to move themselves, the CMCC provides the units with priority road time. The COSCOM petroleum officer ensures that the degraded units receive adequate refuel-on-the-move support. If additional corps transportation assets are required to support the move, the COSCOM support operations officer tasks the CMCC to provide recovery vehicles and HETs.

A truck company may be OPCON to the RTF to provide direct support. Allied nation or HNS transportation assets help offset recovery and evacuation shortfalls.

### **SERVICES SUPPORT**

CEB teams accompany the RTF advance party to the regeneration site in order to begin sustaining soldiers soon after their arrival at the site. Force provider equipment may be set up at the regeneration site to provide showers, dining facility, laundry, and field sanitation.

### **MAINTENANCE SUPPORT**

The BDAT assesses requirements for immediate battlefield repairs, use of expedient repairs, and cross-leveling. COSCOM maintenance support branch personnel establish priorities for recovery, repair, and cannibalization and the degree of maintenance to be performed.

CMMC maintenance managers concentrate on repair of major end items critical to the degraded unit's combat effectiveness. They perform a lateral search for critical repair parts identified by the BDAT and coordinate with the CMCC/MCTs for movement of parts to the regeneration site.

Evacuated inoperable and battle damaged end items provide a major source of replacement systems. Therefore, recovery and evacuation of combat damaged equipment must begin as soon as practical. All available assets, including additional recovery and transportation assets from TAACOM and HN assets (truck, rail, and barge), should be used.

AVIM forward support platoons send teams forward to perform expedient battle damage repairs. If large numbers of aircraft are damaged, the RTF should con-

sider locating the regeneration site at or near a corps AVIM location.

DS maintenance units and MSTs focus on recovering items, such as radios, installation kits, thermal sights, machine guns, communications security devices, and basic issue items, needed to make complete weapon systems. They use controlled substitution and cannibalization to recover serviceable components and repair parts. COSCOM maintenance support branch personnel ensure that units undergoing reconstitution receive priority of maintenance efforts, replacement equipment systems, tools, and test equipment.

The GS repair parts supply company ships repair parts directly to the RTF maintenance company element. Designating that maintenance element as an ALOC unit aligns air shipment from CONUS NICPs directly to the RTF unit.

### **WEAPON SYSTEMS REPLACEMENT**

The COSCOM weapon systems support branch chief manages weapon system replacement actions in support of regeneration. To help provide more responsive regeneration, he recommends that some Class VII items be configured in unit sets. Unit sets should be prepared for those units which corps G3 staff officers estimate could receive heavy losses or require more rapid reconstitution based on future missions.

Major weapon systems are replaced per RTF status reports and corps commander priorities. CMMC weapon systems managers allocate these systems based on the corps commander's priorities, known losses, and available replacements. They monitor systems undergoing maintenance and their anticipated due-out date.

COSCOM/TAACOM heavy materiel supply company personnel prepare weapon systems ready-for-issue. This means that all ancillary items (fire control, machine guns, radio mounts and radios) are installed. They also ensure that basic issue items are aboard and that vehicle are fueled.

Crews link up with weapon systems at the regeneration site. They bring the system to a ready-to-fight status. Weapon systems which are ready-to-fight have been boresighted and verified and have ammunition stowed aboard.

### **HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT**

Emergency medical treatment is performed as far forward as possible to stabilize patients for evacuation or

for return to duty. Air and ground ambulances evacuate soldiers to medical treatment facilities. Combat stress control elements assess the mental health status of unit personnel and advise the commander on unit morale and cohesion. Medical treatment personnel coordinate incorporation of RTD soldiers with the RTF's personnel replacement element.

### **SPECIAL SUPPORT**

When units have been severely degraded due to events such as a NBC strike, additional assistance is required to intensify support in the following areas:

- Decontamination.
- Health service support.
- Personnel services.
- Clothing exchange and bath.

- Religious support.
- Straggler control.
- Recovery of damaged equipment.

### **TAACOM BACKUP SUPPORT**

The COSCOM of a committed corps may not be capable of providing the full magnitude of support required by a large scale regeneration effort. The TAACOM might need to provide –

- Additional transportation backhaul or recovery assets.
- Critical weapon systems and GS level supplies.
- Reinforcing DS/GS maintenance.
- Additional field services support.
- Units to assist the RTF.